



CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.

PRESERVING THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE

P.O. BOX 8664
861 ARBUTUS DRIVE
COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202
803-787-6910

Project: Rock Hill District Three (#2003-1U-031-W)

Project Sponsor: ARM Environmental Services, Inc., 160 Commercial Drive, Suite 102, Columbia, SC 29212

Agency and Permit Number: None given

Project Location: Southeastern York County, just southwest of the town of Rock Hill, South Carolina (Figure 1).

Field Personnel: Tom Covington and Nicole Southerland

Date of Survey: May 8, 2003

Objective: To identify the areas of the 90 acre tract which have the highest probability of producing archaeological and/or historical sites; evaluate the potential for standing architectural sites within 1.0 mile APE.

Survey Description: The survey tract was originally 122 acres, but ARM Environmental Services, Inc. reduced the survey area to 90 acres, by eliminating the southern portion of the tract which included an unnamed branch of Fishing Creek which would be used only for drainage (Figure 2). Otherwise, almost the entire remaining 90 acres was fallow fields and pasture. A small area of mixed pines and hardwoods, which surround the drainage, were also found.

The survey tract is hilly with several distinct ridge tops that run along Neely Road to the northwest (Figure 3). The tract slopes to the south toward the branch of Fishing Creek. The northeastern portion of the tract runs generally along an existing pipe line right-of-way, while the southern portion of the tract ended just before the creek.

According to the soil survey for York County (Camp 1965), the tract is dominated by the Lloyd series soils. These include clay loams, loams, and sandy loams, but all are eroded to severely eroded soils. Also found on the tract include Chewacla silt loams that occur on the banks of the creek and a small patch of Iredell sandy loams that are moderately well drained and were in a spot of high probability for sites. This area, along with most of the 90 acres, had already been disturbed by construction activities.

In general, the tract had good surface visibility, since construction had already moved much soil,



but several areas of pasture were still intact with no surface visibility (see Figures 5 and 6 showing construction activities). The entire tract was extremely hard to navigate, even by foot, due to the many areas of wet clay.

Several historic maps were referred to before beginning the field reconnaissance. These maps include:

1. *General Highway and Transportation Map of York County, South Carolina*, 1939
2. *General Highway and Transportation Map of York County, South Carolina*, 1950 (Figure 7)
3. York County, South Carolina *Rural Mail Service* map, 1923 (Figure 8)
4. *Insurance Map of Rock Hill* (Figure 9)
5. *Mills' Atlas*, 1825
6. Mouzon's 1775 "An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina" (Figure 10)
7. Collet's 1770 "A Compleat Map of North Carolina"
8. York County 1873 map of railroad, coast and state surveys

Results: A background check at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History GIS revealed no structures on the survey tract, but five structures were recorded within a 1.0 mile APE (York County Historic Commission 1995). These include 141-2040 (ca. 1910 barn), 141-2041 (ca. 1905 house), 434-2039 (ca. 1932 Rambo House), 434-1406 (ca. 1890 house), and 434-1407 (ca. 1936-38 house) (Figure 11). None of these structures are on the National Register of Historic Places.

No previously recorded archaeological sites were identified on the survey tract or within the 1.0 mile APE during background research at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

A closer examination of the historic maps gathered revealed maps 4 and 8 either did not show specific structures or were outside the tract area. Maps 1 and 2 both show the same structures, with at least two in the survey area. Map 3 shows a structure which appears to be just outside the project boundaries. The remaining Maps 5, 6, and 7, while not showing specific structures, do label the survey area as part of the Catawba Nation.

The examination of surface sites in the project area revealed no standing structures remaining, although a historic house is located just off the property (about 300 feet north)(see Figure 14). A very sparse site of historic remains were found along Neely Road where the two structures found on the highway maps once stood (Figure 12). These few pieces of glass, whiteware, and stoneware point to late nineteenth to twentieth century structures.

In addition with the historic remains, a scatter of Middle to Late Archaic lithics were also found. The collection includes Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Savannah River Stemmed points, as well as a number of bifaces. Both the historic and prehistoric remains were interspersed in an area approximately 1,400 feet long along Neely Road and about 100 feet wide. While some parts of this site had been altered by the current construction activities, there were parts that had been untouched. Both areas produced the same density of artifacts which were found on red clay. The York County soil survey (Camp 1965) reveals this area as highly eroded, so it is unlikely that intact features will be found seeing that a large portion of the site was found on the subsoil. While the prehistoric remains produced projectile points and flakes, the site was evenly dispersed with no concentrations of artifacts apparent.

This area along Neely Road appears to be the best place for sites. The area has high ridge tops overlooking a drainage area, which is ideal for both prehistoric and modern peoples. It may be likely to find some prehistoric artifacts closer to the drainage, but current construction activities and the clay loam in that area decrease the chances of finding any significant sites.

Summary: The area is highly eroded with the red clay subsoil exposed in many areas. The site is located on the highest probability area within the project tract and while there may be some smaller, isolated finds closer to the drainage, the probability of finding sites decreases when going down the side slopes in the wetter areas. Current construction activities have also destroyed much of the tract which

would make finding a site with good integrity unlikely. No further archaeological survey is recommended for the survey tract. It is possible that historic structures may be affected, especially the structure directly off the tract. There is the possibility that additional historic structures not originally surveyed are within a 1.0 mile APE, but beyond current construction activities, schools may be somewhat non-evasive, with a moderate increase of traffic and increase in noise at certain parts of the day being the extent.

Camp, Wallace J.

1965 *Soil Survey of York County, South Carolina*. USDA, Washington, D.C.

York County Historic Commission

1995 *Historic Properties of York County, South Carolina*. York County Historic Commission, McConnells, South Carolina.

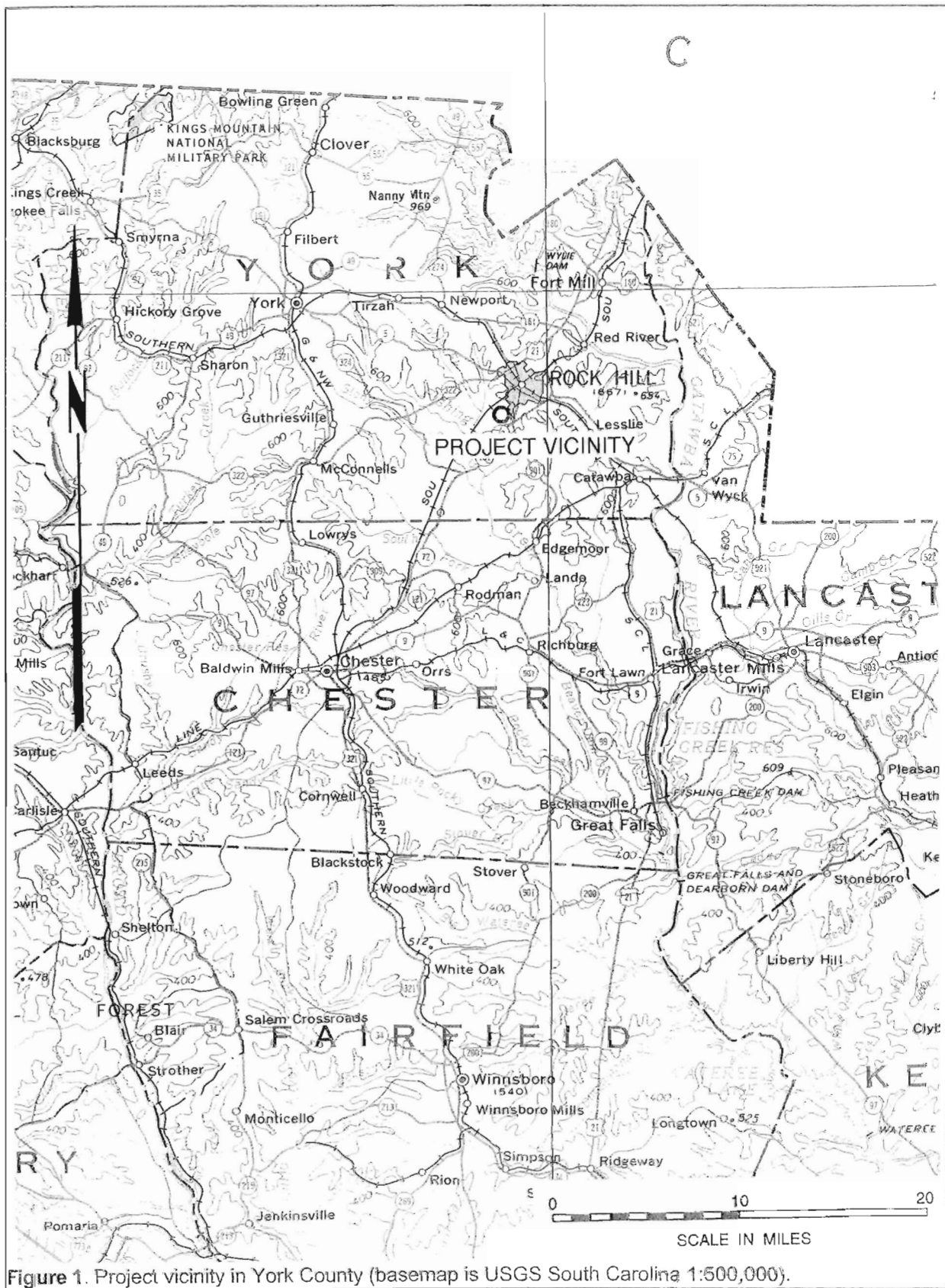
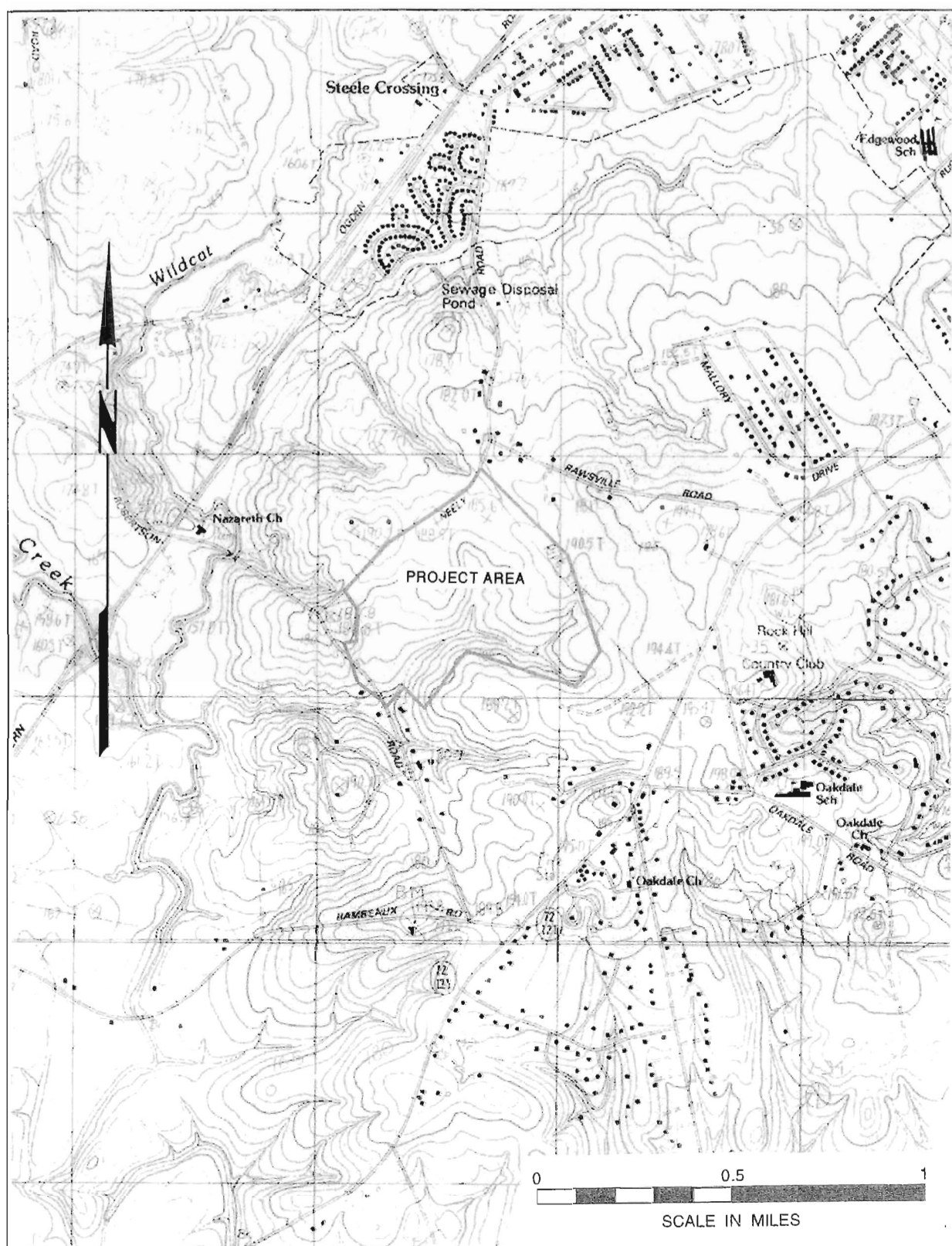


Figure 1. Project vicinity in York County (basemap is USGS South Carolina 1:500,000).



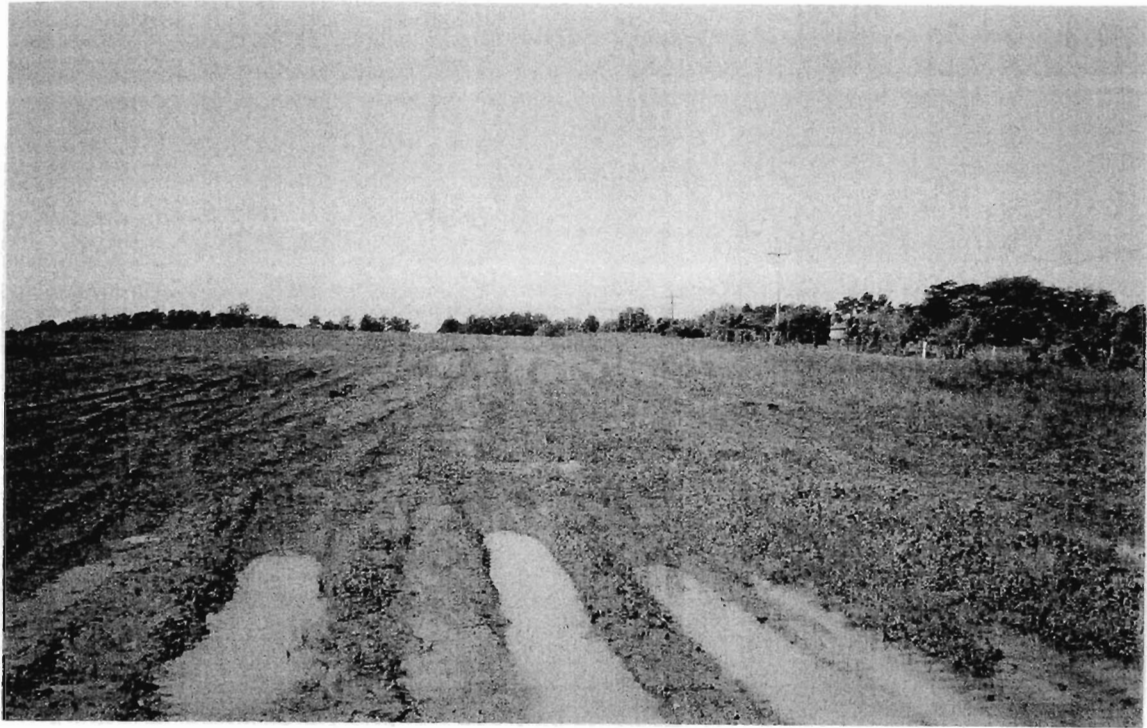


Figure 3. View of ridgetop along Neely Road.



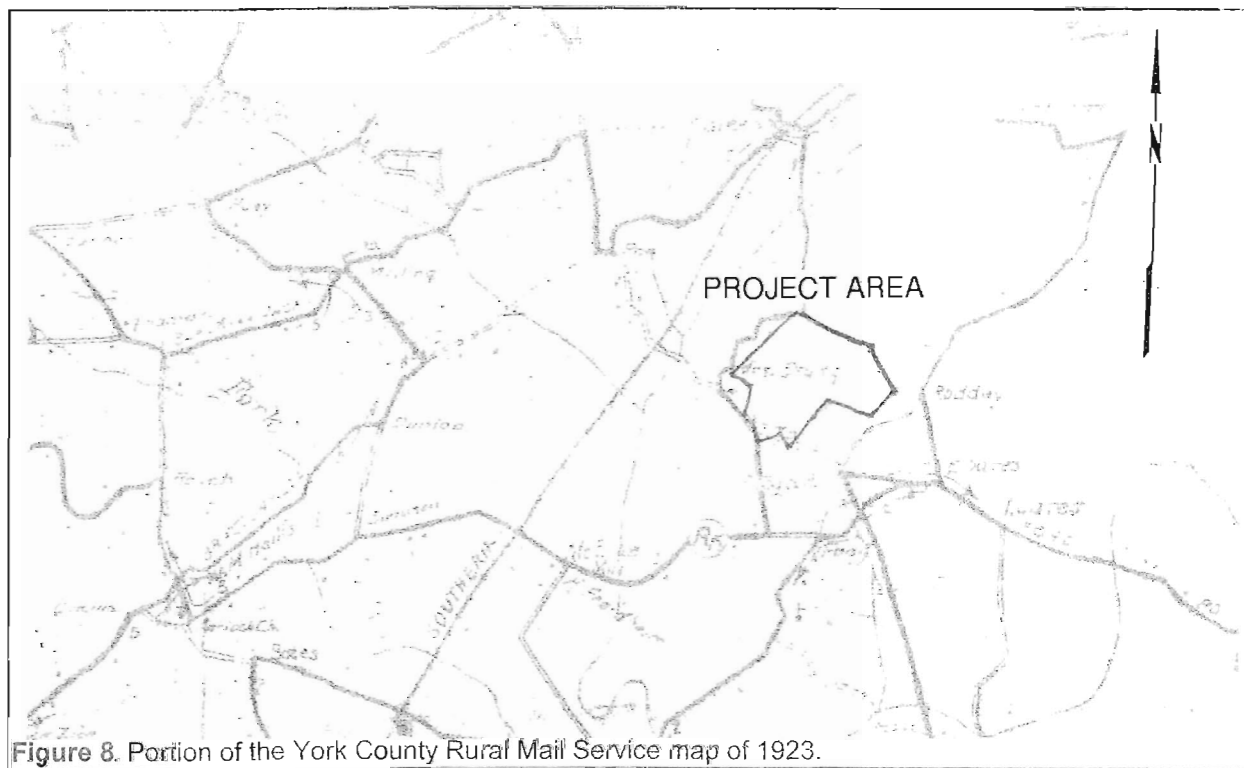
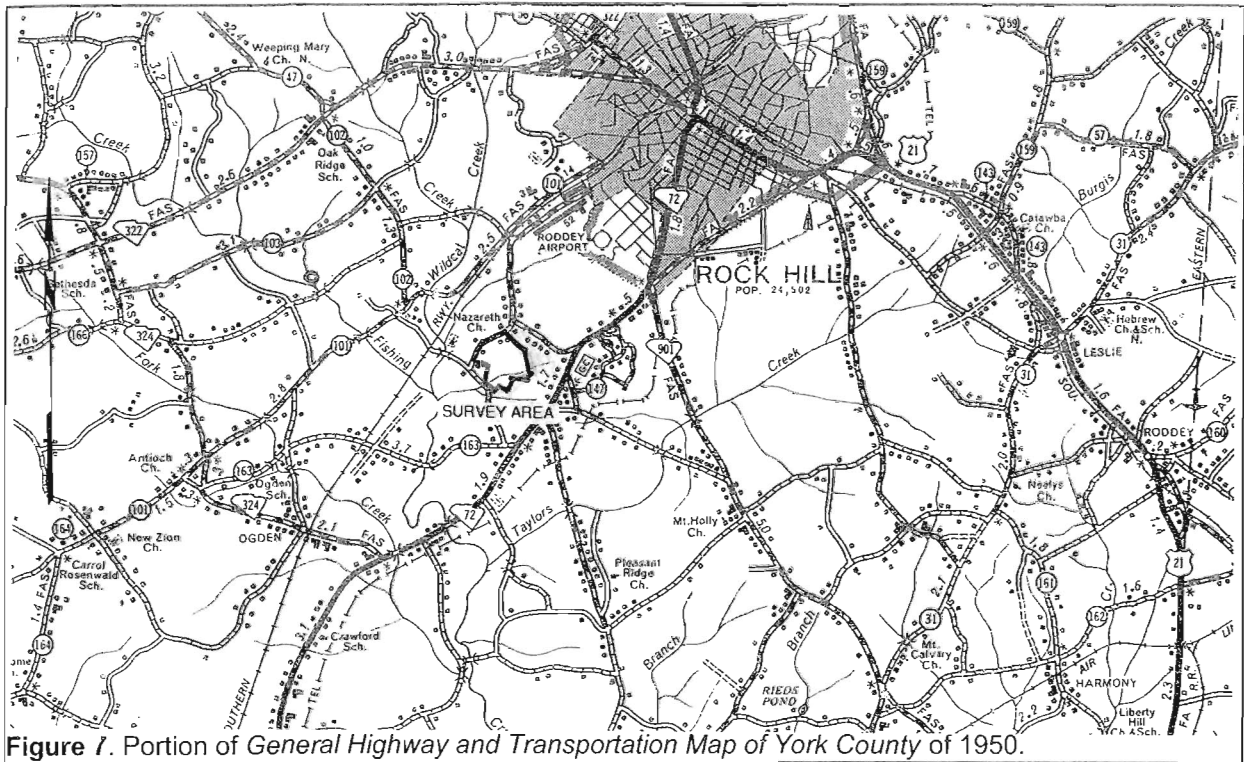
Figure 4. View of fallow field within survey area.

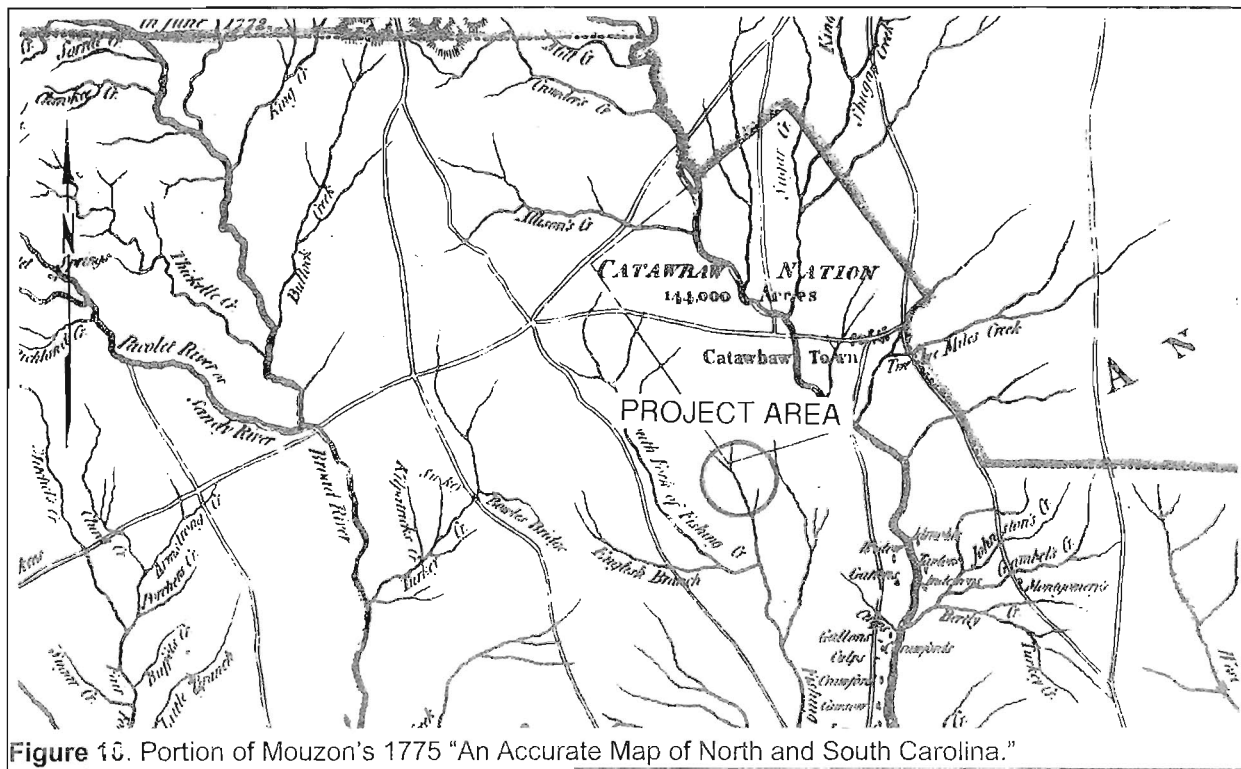
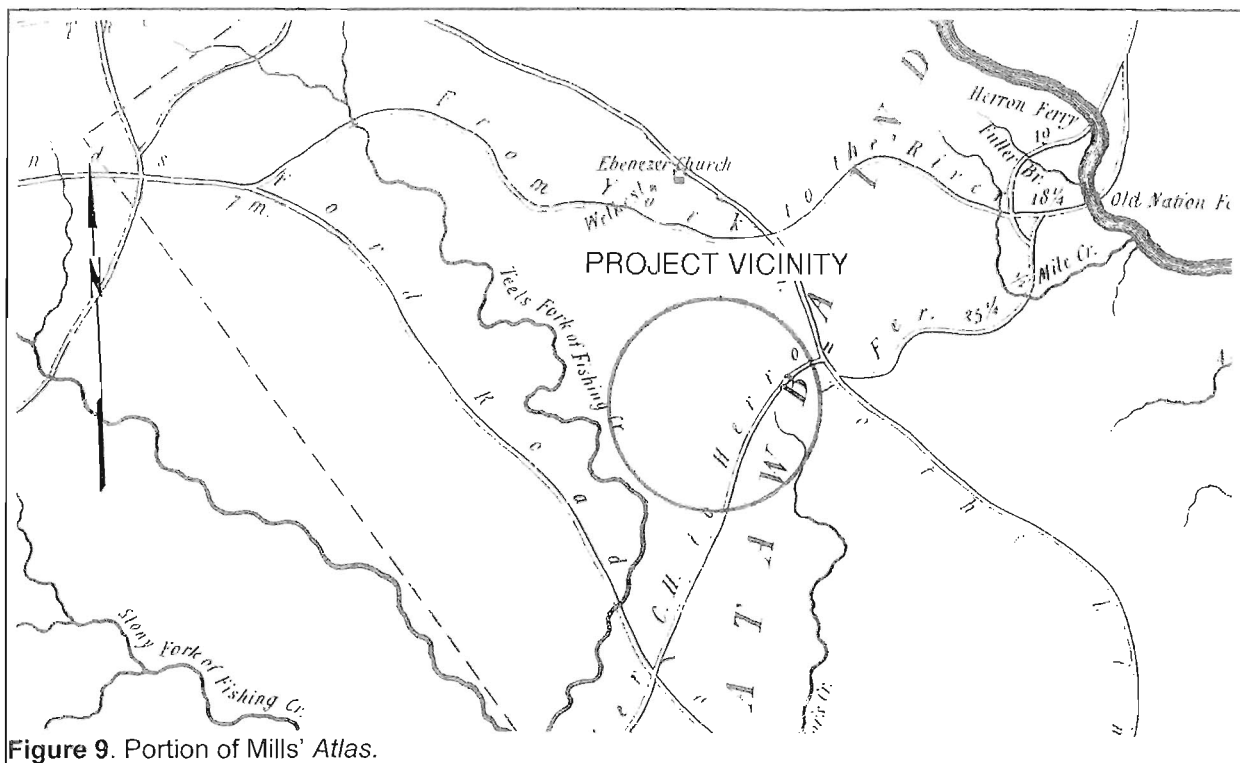


Figure 5. View of construction activities within the survey area.



Figure 6. View of construction activities within the survey area.





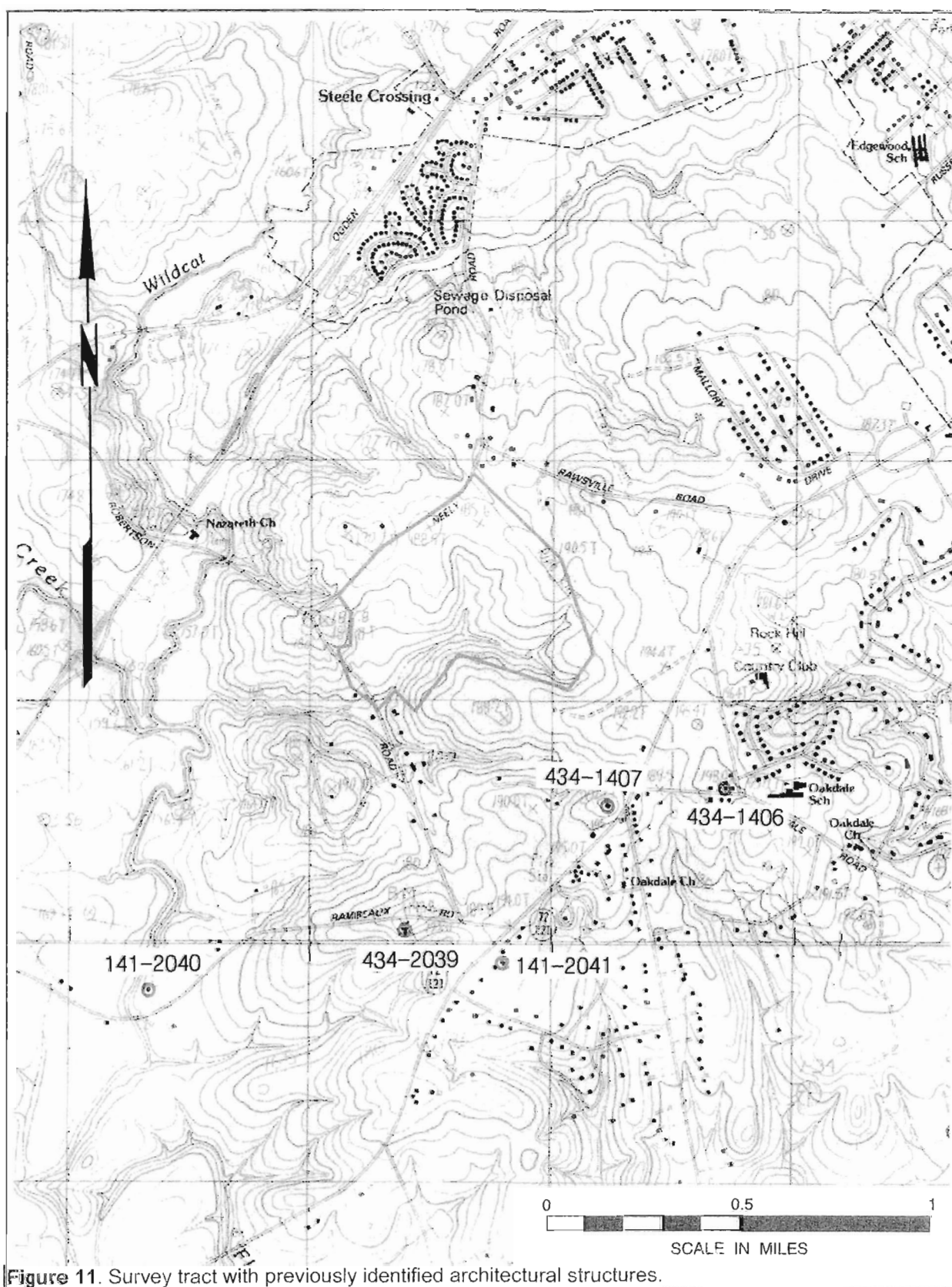
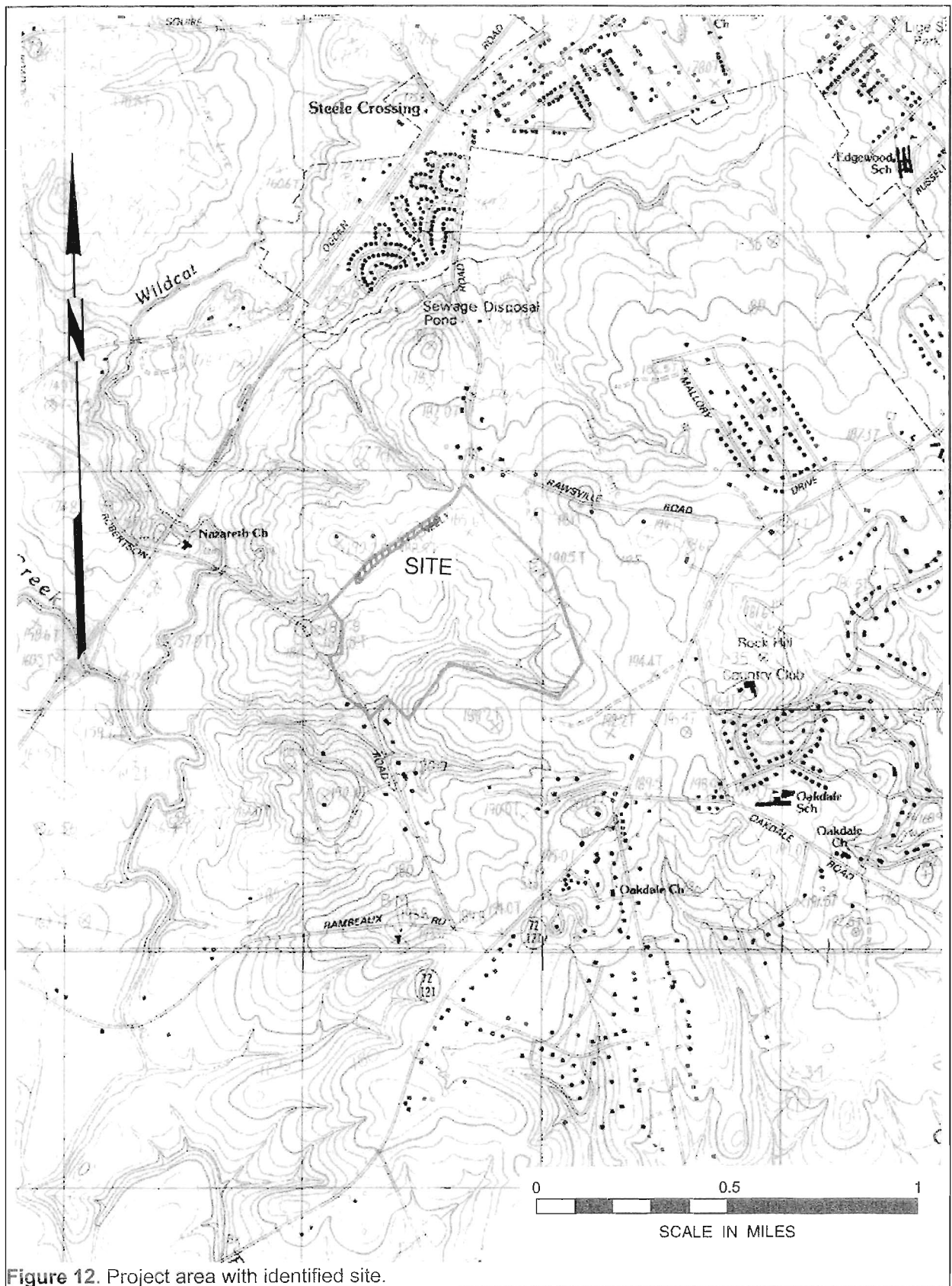


Figure 11. Survey tract with previously identified architectural structures.



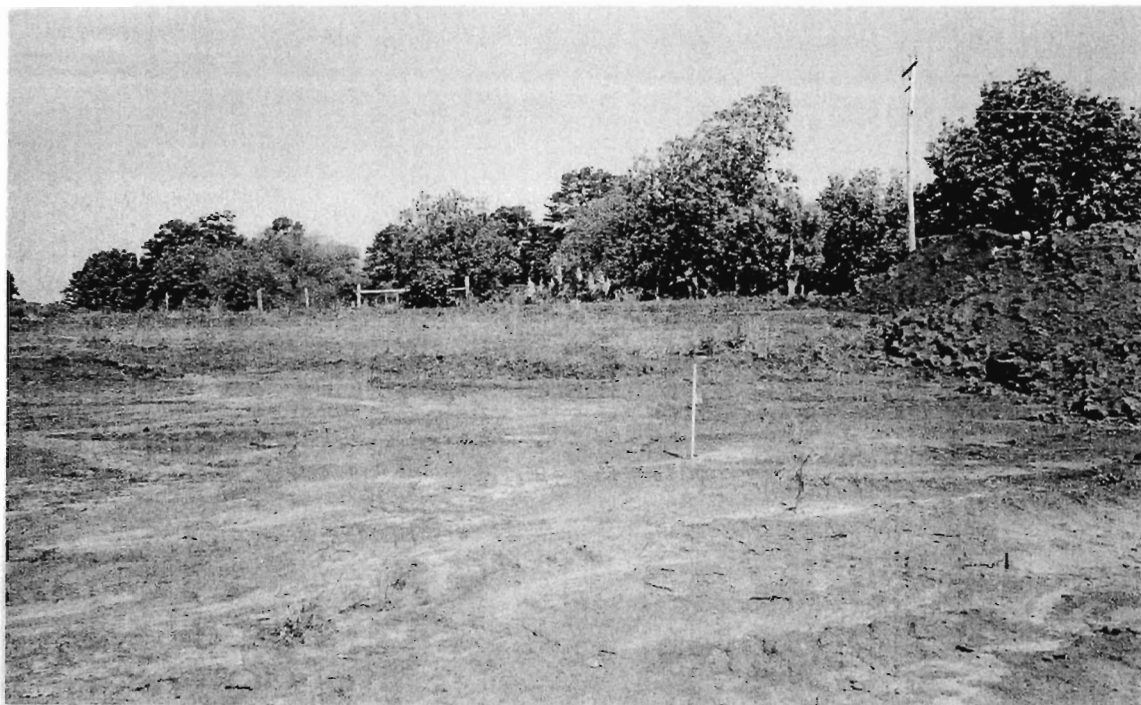


Figure 13. View of site.

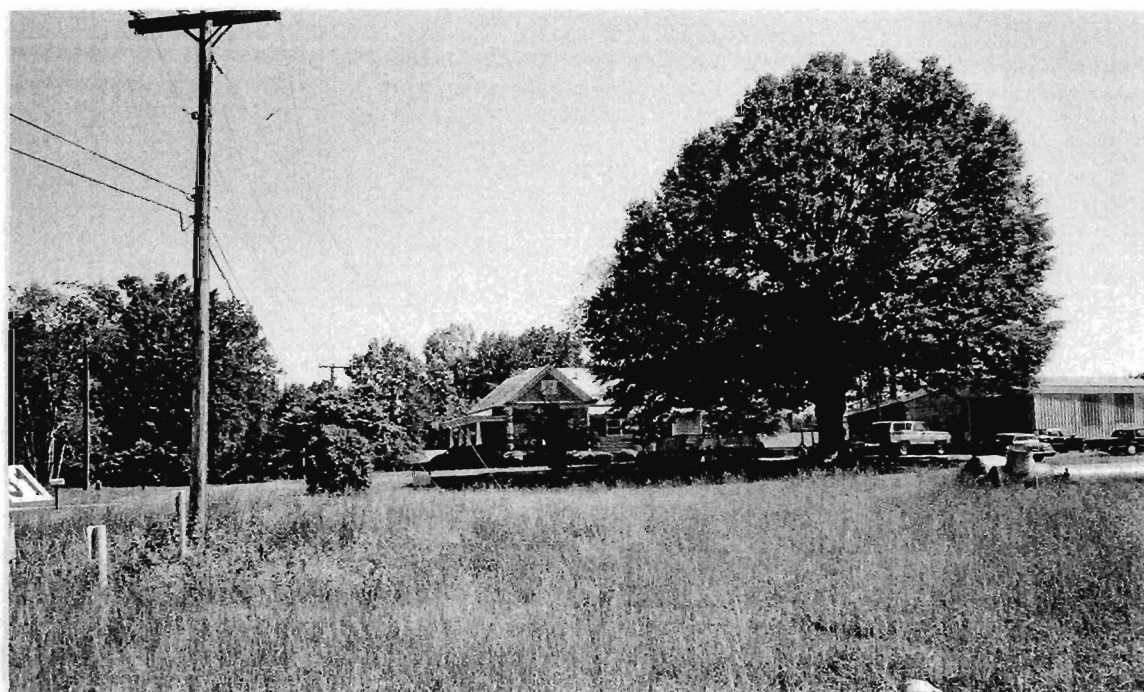


Figure 14. View of historic structure from the survey area.